



BRESLAW'S NEW CAPITAL PERFORMANCES.

AT the DANCING ROOM, ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, NIDDERY'S WYND, which is fitted up very genteel and commodious for the Ladies and Gentlemen.

On Monday and Tuesday next, the 22d and 23d instant, in the evening, at seven o'clock,

A Variety of Entertainments, by Mr. BRESLAW, Miss Florella, Signor Arcand, Signor Andria, and the New Rosiguel, the particulars of which are exprest in the hand bills.

The room will be elegantly illuminated.

Admittance Two Shillings each person.

Tickets to be had at the principal Coffeehouses, and of Mr. INNES, Confectioner. Places to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some Deceptions, by applying to Mr. BRESLAW, at Mr. JOHNSTON'S School-maister, opposite the Concert Room, Nidderly's Wynd.

No Performances on Wednesday and Thursday next.

DUNN'S

TWELVE SUBSCRIPTION ASSEMBLIES.

JAMES DUNN, with his most respectful thanks to the Nobility and Gentry for favours formerly received, takes this method of informing them, That, upon Tuesday the 6th of January 1784, he intends to open his Assembly Room, upon the following plan, which, he humbly hopes, will be agreeable to the Public.

Each Gentleman's Subscription Ticket to be Two Guineas, with 12 tickets, transferable only to Gentlemen. The Ladies One Guinea, with twelve tickets, transferable only to Ladies; and each of these transferable tickets to pay Three Shillings at admittance; but the Subscription tickets not transferable.

Mr. Dunn humbly hopes, that such Ladies who mean to countenance him will honour the Assembly with their presence the first night, for the purpose of appointing twelve Ladies for directing each Assembly in turn, who may, upon their own night, make choice of what Gentlemen they please to assist them.

N. B. The Assemblies are to be held on Tuesdays weekly.

The Subscription Book is opened at the Hotel, where the tickets will be given out.

TO THE CITIZENS OF EDINBURGH.

THE COMMITTEE of CITIZENS do hereby entreat, that the Gentlemen who were present at the General Meeting of Citizens held on the 21st of April last, and all the other Gentlemen, Burghesses, and Heritors of this City, who disapprove of the present Systems of Elections, &c. will meet by themselves in MARY'S CHAPEL on Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, when business of an important nature will be submitted to consideration.

By appointment of the Committee.

WILL. CHA. LITTLE, Prefes.

Dec. 20. 1783.

LIVING IN WARD, ROYAL INFIRMARY.

PREGNANT WOMEN, near their time of delivery, continue to be admitted, as usual, into the Living-in Ward, Royal Infirmary, and to have every attention shown them which their particular situation and circumstances require.

Each woman will receive, on her dismissal, Half a Guinea to procure necessaries for herself and child, provided her stay in the House shall not have exceeded three weeks.

Trustees Office, Edinburgh, Dec. 19. 1783.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fish-

ing, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, have resolved, that all those who, for five years, have been allowed a share of the bounty, which they have annually distributed gratis, shall not for the ensuing year, nor till a further resolution of the Board is published, receive any part of that bounty.

And therefore public notice is given early, to prevent these gentlemen from giving themselves the trouble of making any application.

By order of the Board,

ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers.

THE Merchants, Manufacturers, and Bleachers, who intend to avail themselves of the act passed last session of parliament for the more effectual encouragement of the manufacturers of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain, will be pleased to observe, that, by the 5th sect. of this statute, it is declared,

"That no Manufacturer of Flax or Cotton shall claim or receive any benefit from this act, unless he shall have entered his name and place of abode with the Collector of the Collection or district where the manufacture or bleach-work is carried on, at least one year before making his claim, and shall, in such entry, specify the articles upon which a drawback is to be claimed; and that no maker of oil of vitriol shall claim the benefit of this act, unless he shall have entered his name and place of abode with the Collector of the Customs of the port or district within which his work shall be carried on, at least one year before his making his claim, and shall, on such entry, specify the articles upon which a drawback is to be claimed."

As this statute grants certain drawbacks on sundry materials used in bleaching and preparing the flax and cotton manufacture, which were not allowed by any former act of parliament, and as certain regulations are necessary to establish the respective claims of the Manufacturers and Bleachers, it is recommended to the parties concerned, to wait upon the Collectors of Excise and Customs, as already mentioned, on or before the first of January next, for the purpose of entering their names, and establishing a proper system, by which they may be entitled, at the end of next year, to claim a drawback of

3 per lib. on all Hard Soap,

Item, of 3 per lib. on all Soft Soap,

Item, of 1 per lib. on all Starch,

used or consumed in preparing, bleaching, or finishing any article, (except new linnens) in the Flax or Cotton branches, from 1st January 1784.

Item, of all duties on Brimstone and Salt Petre, used in making Oil of Vitriol, from 1st January 1784.

N. B. By former act of parliament, the Bleachers of New Linnens, in the price for sale, is entitled to claim 12 per cent on all Hard Soap, and 3 per cent on all Soft Soap, used and consumed in this branch of the Linnen Manufacture.

PAT. COLQUHOUN, Chairman.

RAISINS, ALMONDS, &c.

JUST arrived in the Betty and Bell, Robert Allan master, from Malaga, and to be sold for ready money,

Sun Raisins in casks, Bloom ditto in boxes.

Figs in ditto, Jordan Almonds in ditto.

Muscadel Raisins in boxes.

Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or David Liddel at their warehouse in Leith.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea & Spirit dealer,

HEAD OF CANONGATE.

RETURNS most respectful acknowledgments to his Customers for past favours, and informs them and the Public, that he has on hand a large Stock of the following Goods, which is selling Wholesale and Retail at the under-mentioned reduced prices; viz.

Best Congo Tea at 6s. per lb.—Fine Souchong 7s.—Finest Hyson 10s. 6d.
Best West-India Rum at 10s. per gallon.—Good Proof ditto at 8s.—
Single ditto at 6s.—Best Cornish Brandy at 10s.—Good Proof
ditto at 8s.—Single ditto at 6s.—Best Proof Whisky at 4s.—
Port, Sherry, and Liffon Wines, in bottles, at 2s. 6d. per dozen.

A PROPER CHRISTMAS PRESENT

To YOUNG LADIES, HOUSEKEEPERS, SERVANT MAIDS, &c.

This Day is published, by CHARLES ELLIOT,

A New Edit. being the Third, price only 1 s. 6d. and a 5 s. 6d. bound, COOKERY AND PASTRY,

As taught and practised by

MRS MACIVER, Teacher of these Arts in Edinburgh.

This Work, although sold at a small price, contains all the receipts necessary, written in a plain and distinct manner, from long experience in Cookery and Pastry, that are to be found in the more voluminous works of this kind, which tend only to confuse learners in place of instructing them; and the success this little book has met with evinces its utility.

This day are published,

By J. and E. BALFOUR, Price in boards 4 s.

THE POETICAL REMAINS

James I. King of Scotland.

THIS Publication contains a very great literary curiosity, the discovery of an ancient Poem, in six Cantos, the composition of that Prince, which has been hid above 300 years, and lately discovered among the Manuscripts of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. This poem shews not only the fine poetical genius, but also the extensive knowledge of R. JAMES, in the dark age of the beginning of the 1400, when literature first dawned upon our island. This poem, with Christ's Kirk on the Green, also the work of James I. are now published, with large explanatory notes, and critical dissertations on the Life and Writings of King JAMES; also a dissertation on the ancient Scottish Melodies, of which that Prince is proved to be the inventor and reformer.

At the above Shop also may be had GRATIS, J. and E. BALFOUR'S SALE CATALOGUE for the Year 1784, Containing a very large collection of books, with the lowest prices marked.

PRINTS.

TO be SOLD, by auction, on Monday the 22d current, and the two following evenings, at the room below Balfour's Coffeehouse, by W. MARTIN, a Collection of PRINTS, by the most celebrated masters, ancient and modern, such as Rubens, Rembrandt, Oslade, Vandyke, Woollet, Worlidge, &c.—Catalogues to be had at the place of sale, where the prints may be seen.

THERE is to be SOLD, at the Ware-house on the Shore of Alloa, on Thursday the 25th December, 12 o'clock noon,

A Parcel of damaged Hemp and Flax, for benefit of the Underwriters. The goods will be shown by James Haig, merchant there, any day before the sale.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Edin. Dec. 19. 1783.

BY an act of the ninth of Queen Anne, intituled, "An act for establishing a General Post Office for all her Majesty's dominions," &c. the following port or postage of letters is ordained to be exacted in Scotland, viz. "For the port of every single letter or piece of paper to or from the Chief Post Office in the city of Edinburgh, to or from any place not exceeding fifty English miles distant from the said Chief Post Office in Edinburgh, and within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, two pence British money; and for the like port of every double letter, four pence of the money; and so proportionably to the said rates for the port of every packet of letters; and for the like port of every packet of writs, deeds, and other things, after the rate of eight pence British money for every ounce weight: And for the port of every single letter or piece of paper to or from any place above fifty English miles distant from the said chief office in Edinburgh, and not exceeding eighty such miles, and within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, three pence; and for the like port of every double letter, six pence; and so proportionably to the said rates for the port of every packet of letters; and for the like port of every packet of writs, deeds, and other things, after the rate of twelve pence British money for every ounce weight: And for the port of every single letter or piece of paper to or from any place above eighty English miles distant from the said chief office in Edinburgh, and within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, four pence British money; and for the like port of every double letter, eight pence; and so proportionably to the said rates for the port of every packet of letters; and for the like port of every packet of writs, deeds, and other things, after the rate of one shilling and four pence British money for every ounce weight."

His Majesty's Postmasters General having applied to this office for a list of the post towns in Scotland, and the distances in English miles, in order to ascertain the proper rates of postage conformable to the foregoing act, at it was apprehended they were in many instances under-rated to the prejudice of the revenue; and the same having been transmitted, it did appear, that the letters between Edinburgh and a number of post-towns are now charged much lower than they ought to have been by the foregoing act; and therefore they were pleased to order, That, from and after the fifth day of January next, all letters between Edinburgh and the towns of which a list is annexed, be charged according to the rates of postage prescribed by the said act; and which rates are, for single letters, specified in the said list.

Therefore, from the above date, all letters are to be charged according to the foregoing rates for every single letter, and so in proportion; of which this public notification is given.

DAVID ROSS, Sec.

A LIST OF POST TOWNS IN SCOTLAND.

With the distances, in English miles, from Edinburgh, and the rates of postage with which they are to be charged, from the 5th day of January 1784, according to the act of the 9th of Queen Anne.

Towns	Distance from Edinburgh in English miles	Rates of postage for every single letter	Rates of postage for every double letter
Aberbrothick	8 1/2	4d	7d
Aberdeen	12 1/2	4d	7d
Ayr	7 1/2	3d	6d
Annan	9 1/2	4d	7d
Ballauch	11 1/2	4d	7d
Bath	6 1/2	3d	6d
Berwick	10 1/2	4d	7d
Berwick	5 1/2	3d	6d
Erchen	9 1/2	4d	7d
Carlingwark	9 1/2	4d	7d
Chance-Inn	12 1/2	4d	7d
Crief	5 1/2	3d	6d
Dunbarton	5 1/2	3d	6d
Dumfries	7 1/2	3d	6d
Dundee	6 1/2	3d	6d
Dunfermline	5 1/2	3d	6d
Guthrie of Fleet	10 1/2	4d	7d
Girvan	10 1/2	4d	7d
Greenock	7 1/2	3d	6d
Inverness	7 1/2	3d	6d
Jedburgh	5 1/2	3d	6d
Kilmarnock	7 1/2	3d	6d
Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	4d	7d
Langholm	7 1/2	3d	6d
Lochmaben	6 1/2	3d	6d
Maybole	9 1/2	4d	7d
Monkton	6 1/2	3d	6d
Montrose	9 1/2	4d	7d
Muirhead	7 1/2	3d	6d
New Galloway	8 1/2	4d	7d
Newtown Stewart	11 1/2	4d	7d
Paisley	5 1/2	3d	6d
Port-Glasgow	6 1/2	3d	6d
Ruthven	9 1/2	4d	7d
Rothsay	8 1/2	4d	7d
Singulair	10 1/2	4d	7d
Stewarton	6 1/2	3d	6d
Strathaven	11 1/2	4d	7d
Thornhill	9 1/2	4d	7d
Whithorn	11 1/2	4d	7d
Wigton	10 1/2	4d	7d

TO be SOLD by roup, on Tuesday the 23d current, in Laing's Land, Shakspeare's Square, New Town, All sorts of HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE, consisting of mounted beds, downe and feather beds, mahogany desks and drawers, Scots and English blankets, a handsome table-clock, kitchen jack, and lead cistern, with a variety of other furniture. The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold off—by Mrs PATTERSON.

HOUSE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, a DWELLING-HOUSE, with stables and pertinents lying at Fountain-bridge, and built on the east half of a piece of ground fenced by James Gibson from Alexander Ponton wright in Edinburgh.

John Patison wright in Edinburgh has powers to conclude a private bargain.

A HOUSE TO BE SOLD,

In High School Square,

A Gentle Modern-built HOUSE, consisting of seven fire-rooms, a Kitchen, Pantry, Cellar, &c. with a water-pipe in the back-court. Being in the neighbourhood of the High School and College, makes it a most desirable situation for educating a family.

For particulars, apply to Samuel Mitchelson clerk to the signet, Car-rubber's Close.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Monday the 26th day of January next, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands and Inclosures of DRUMDRYAN, and Inclosures of Garden to the north thereof, being part of the Lands of HIGHRIGGS, consisting of about twelve acres of ground, with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage thereof, with an elegant Mansion-house, consisting of ten fire-rooms with closets, a kitchen, three cellars, and three garrets; a stable, coach-house, hyre, washing-house, and other conveniences lately built and erected on the said lands, with a seat in the Kirk, all lying in the parish of St. Cuthberts, and shire of Edinburgh, within the toll-bar, and within a quarter of an hour's walk (by Hope Park) of the Cross of Edinburgh. The Lands hold of the town of Edinburgh, for payment of a feu-duty of four merks Scots.

The title-deeds, and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of David Forbes writer in Edinburgh.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Monday, Dec. 15.

READ a second time, the Borrowstounness Canal bill.

About three o'clock the Earl of Abington rose; and observed, that if the attendance of their Lordships had been more numerous, he should have submitted to their consideration some remarks and subsequent propositions relative to the East India bill, and other points of great importance; but, he must beg leave to defer these until the House should become more filled.

Many Peers entering soon afterwards, the Earl of Abington rose again, and said

My Lords, the moment being now arrived when we are called upon, not only by the voice of the nation, but by the peculiar characteristic of this House, the feelings of our own honour, to exercise that function which the constitution of the country has placed in us; I mean, my Lords, that of holding between the King and people, the balance of the scale in the state of its government; or, as Charles the First used to express it, "of being that excellent screen between the Prince and the people, to assist each against the encroachments of the other." It is therefore, that I rise, and before any other proceedings are had upon the bill that is now before us, for vesting the affairs of the India Company in the hands of certain Directors, "to trouble your Lordships with a very few words, as introductory to a motion which I mean to have the honour of submitting to your Lordships consideration.

My Lords, whence arose the necessity of this subversion of the Constitution? Whence arose the necessity of erecting a new power in the state; a middle power between the King and people, on the one hand holding the King in chains, and on the other ruling the people, through the medium of a corrupt majority in Parliament, with a rod of iron? And yet, my Lords, this is the proposition in totidem verbis; a proposition to wrest the reins of Government out of the hands of the executive power.

My Lords, it has been said of this bill on the one side, that it will increase the influence of the Crown; and it has been cunningly and craftily denied on the other.—But this is not the truth, my Lords; I deny the fact; the reverse is the truth. This bill is not to increase the influence of the Crown, it is to destroy it. It is, I admit, to obtain an influence; but an influence as poisonous to the just influence and legal prerogative of the Crown, as it is deadly to the rights and liberties of the people.

But, my Lords, that I may trespass no longer on the time and patience of the House, the motion which I shall have the honour to submit to your Lordships is this:

That the Judges may be summoned to attend this House, in order to give their advice in point of law, upon the bill now depending in Parliament; "for vesting the affairs of the East India Company in the hands of certain Directors, &c."

Lord Loughborough said, that the manner of conducting the evidence by the Counsel at the bar, was so singularly dilatory, that he could no longer forbear giving his sentiments upon it. His Lordship observed, that the Company's charters, long treaties with Indian Princes, stuffed with the foreign technical terms of India, were not only rehearsed in *hæc verba*; but various grants, and other uninteresting instruments between the Company and these Princes, were officiously introduced, and as gravely read over as the most material evidence could be; which his Lordship said plainly indicated an intention of unnecessary delay, and useless procrastination of the business; he said, that not only the necessity of the case demanded a speedy decision of the question, but that so many arts were used, such devices practised, and so many fallacies given out by a faction that was hostile to the bill, in order to raise, if possible, an odium against it, that unnecessary delays may be productive of the worst consequences, not only here, but in India, where these false rumours would be conveyed with all possible diligence, and every exaggeration that falsehood and calumny could invent, added to them. His Lordship said, that he had for a considerable time observed a total inattention in the House

to this mode of trifling with their patience, he could not blame them for it; it would not pass unnoticed by the most careless observer,—he said that he had waited the learned Gentleman's discretion, but was disappointed; at length to put an end to such a useless, trifling, and nugatory method of engaging their Lordships' attention, his Lordship moved, "that the dispatches called for by Counsel to give an account of the evacuation of the Carnatic, should not be read."—This called up

Lord Thurlow said he differed greatly from the learned Lord relative to the evidence which had been already produced; he thought the Council had acted with propriety; their clients had employed them to rescue them from a general imputation laid against them in a bill which brought no specific charges. How was it possible then for them to defend themselves otherwise than by producing, in the first instance, authentic documents to their right, and afterwards, by a fair statement of their transactions and circumstances, to prove they had not abused it. He agreed with the learned Lord, that some part of the evidence which had been produced might as well have been omitted; but he was far from saying that this charge held good with respect to the dispatches relative to the peace established in India, and for this plain reason, that the preamble to the bill stated, that, by the mismanagement of the Company, they had brought themselves almost to bankruptcy, and that it required the immediate interposition of government to save them from ruin. Now, if they could adduce evidence to prove they had not mismanaged, that their finances here were not in a deplorable state, and their situation abroad flourishing, the preamble of the bill could not be founded in fact, and the plea of necessity, therefore, which had been so strongly urged, did not exist, as there could be no necessity for it. But, says the learned Lord, if the bill does not pass immediately, it will totally prevent gentlemen from falling in proper time to take upon them their appointments in India; what advantage was intended by that agreement, he was at a loss to comprehend; but even admitting the Company were as culpable as they were said to be, would their Lordships have it recorded in their journals that they had refused to give them an opportunity of establishing their innocence? Should it be said that the constitution of this country allowed an individual, where his property was concerned, to appear by counsel at the bar of that house, and give his reasons why they should not proceed against him; yet when an act was brought to deprive a corporate body of their charter, and to invest their property in the hands of strangers, their counsel should be restrained from producing that evidence, which in all likelihood would prove their affairs to be in so excellent a train, that it would not be in the power even of mismanagement to throw them into disorder. If the learned Lord had thought the Council were guilty of mispending their Lordships' time, why did he not state his suspicions sooner? Why did he leave it till the peace was mentioned, and proofs were offered of its being ratified? These were circumstances which would not act very forcibly in proving that the Company had been guilty of mismanagement, or that they had brought themselves to the brink of ruin; yet it was upon this principle they had been objected to: When persons were admitted to the bar of that House, their case would be hard indeed, if any noble Lord should get up and restrain the counsel from what might perhaps be the most material part of their evidence: Could such a measure be called justice? If it could not, should it be said that the highest court of judicature in the kingdom gave sanction to it? The people's rights ought to be held sacred; and, in his opinion, it would be highly subversive of those rights to punish where no delinquency was proved. The learned Lord had dwelt much upon the idea that it was a wish with some persons to protract the bill; for his part, he thought it of too much consequence to be hurried through the house; he wished their Lordships to consider it as he did, as of the utmost consequence; they would then examine minutely into every argument, and determine on facts, not on implications: The papers, it was likewise said, were generally known; they were in every body's hands. This he could not deny; but he supposed their Lordships were well acquainted how they came into every body's hands; a bookseller for whom they were printed had sent them to him, and he doubted not but most of their Lordships had been complimented with them; it seemed, however, very singular to him, that the learned Lord, who was an ornament to his profession, should object to the evidence of papers because they were printed; this was a new doctrine: However, the papers now offered were not printed, they were not in every body's hands, for they had not been long received; they ought, therefore, to be admitted, as they might give some information to the House, and show, perhaps, that there did not exist that pressing necessity for passing the bill, which had been held forth in another place.

Lord Mansfield said, he agreed in some respects with the noble Lord: Individuals had been always admitted to defend their property. It was their Lordships' custom to hear all the arguments that could be produced, and then to determine whether those arguments were of any weight. In the case now before them, where the Proprietors were to be deprived of their charter, he thought they ought to be treated with the utmost delicacy; he did not mean to go into the merits or demerits of the bill; whether it should or should not pass, was not with him the question; it was merely whether, by their Council they should be permitted to urge all the arguments they conceived to be in their favour. He was of opinion it was but justice to acquiesce in this, and therefore, he could not help acquainting the House with it; the importance of the subject, and the claims of a chartered Company, were strong inducements with him to wish that the Council might proceed.

Lord Effingham said he had been greatly struck with what fell from the learned (Lord Loughborough) relative to another bill that was to be brought up, but of which their Lordships knew nothing at present. He was of opinion, notwithstanding all that had been urged against protracting the bill, that it would be proper to move that the bill then before them be postponed till the other be brought up for their Lordships' consideration, as it was necessary they should be informed how far Ministers intended to go with respect to India matters, and not suffer them to bring bill after bill, without knowing where they meant to stop.

Lord Loughborough, in reply to Lord Thurlow, said he had not intended to object to the evidence because it was printed, but on account of its being so notorious. On this account he conceived there was no great occasion for counsel to produce it at their Lordships' bar, unless to comply with those instructions which he understood they had received to protract the business as much as possible.

Lord Grantley said he could not sit silent and hear gentlemen of a profession he so long had the honour of being connected with so grossly arraigned before their Lordships; and if he had not been present, he could not have believed that the learned Lord would have brought such a charge against them, as that of trifling with that House. His Lordship then defended the propriety of obtaining all the information possible, and Lord Loughborough not insisting in his motion; counsel were again called to the bar, and proceeded to read the dispatches which were received on the 11th of December, stating that Tippecoo Sah had evacuated the Carnatic; together with other letters from Lord Macartney, one containing an extract of a letter written by Hyder Ali three days before his death, to his son Tippecoo, advising him to make a peace with the English. A variety of other papers were afterwards produced, which went to establish the present circumstances of the Company. About 11 o'clock, some books having been neglected to have been brought, the Council solicited the indulgence of the House to postpone all further proceeding till the morrow. This produced much altercation: At last Lord Coventry rose, and moved to adjourn, which was opposed by the Lords Carlisle, Fitzwilliam, and Derby, and supported by the Duke of Chandos and Lord Sydney.

The Duke of Portland said he should not have had the least objection to every indulgence being shown the Council, if he perceived the least reason for it. But they had had sufficient time to have come prepared to the bar; and he should therefore oppose the motion. His Grace then said, he could not help mentioning a rumour which had been circulated within a few days of a very alarming nature, to one in his situation; on some other day he should, perhaps, bring it before the House, to prevent such rumours from being hereafter circulated.

The Duke of Richmond said he was sorry to hear the noble Duke allude to rumours. They were seldom worth attending to, but having informed the House that he intended to bring it before them, it certainly must be of a serious nature, and he called, therefore, upon his Grace, if it was a charge that he could bring home to any person in that House, to state it to their Lordships. The Duke of Portland making no reply, his Grace rose again, and observed, that as the noble Duke would not comply with his request, he would inform their Lordships with what struck him as the rumour alluded to; it was a paragraph in a newspaper, containing one of the most infamous libels he ever saw; he had it about him, and would read it to them. His Grace then read a paragraph from an Evening Paper, stating, that Lord Temple had had an audience with his Majesty, with animadversions thereon. If this was the rumour the noble Duke had stated as so alarming, he was very easily alarmed indeed, as in his opinion it was beneath notice.

The Duke of Portland replied, that no one who had lived in London for the last fortnight could be a stranger to the rumours he had alluded to; he had repeatedly heard them, although he was a stranger to that which the noble Duke had just read; and if those rumours could be proved facts, he should think himself justified in bringing them before that House; and doubted not but every noble Peer there would support him in endeavouring to support them.

The Duke of Richmond said he was no less a friend to aristocracy than to republican principles; he admired the constitution as it was, and was equally jealous of an influence in one part of the legislature as in another; he wished there had been the principles of ministers, but they were fond even of corrupt influence, and should the bill then before their Lordships pass, it would prove it; for it would be creating an intermediate executive power, a power which the constitution knew nothing of. It would be appointing a set of men, nominated by the House of Commons, to a situation greater than they held themselves. He would not say that the majority had not been obtained by undue influence; he knew ministers were fond of it; he could prove it by a hundred instances: One was in the department of the Ordnance. On his resignation three gentlemen, not members of parliament, had been dismissed, without any complaint, to make room for three who were members—another gentleman, Sir William Gordon, had been complimented with a pension of 1000l. per annum, for services he had rendered the public; but for this he was to vacate his seat in favour of a gentleman of very great abilities. He was not surprised, indeed, at ministers being solicitous to gain his support; but this being matter of fact, he was unable to account for rumours having so service an appearance, and would advise them to look at home, before they talked of bringing charges against any one.

Lord Temple begged leave to be heard for a few moments. He said he knew he was unparliamentary, but trusted he should be indulged, called upon as he was, respecting the rumours the noble Duke (Portland) had mentioned as meriting a parliamentary enquiry; if he alluded to him, he wished the specific charge to be produced, and would meet it with a high head. But newspaper rumours were only deserving contempt, nor should he have considered what fell, on that head, from the noble Duke, as worthy of notice, had not his name been mentioned in the paragraph which his noble friend had thought proper to read; that he had been honoured with an audience of his Majesty was well known; it was never made a secret, and he had no occasion to make it so; what his advice was, he should not say; it was lodged in the breast of his Sovereign, and till he was bid to disclose it, there it should remain—at a time like this he thought every Peer of that House was bound, if required, to give his advice, as well individually as in their collective capacity—his had been asked, and he gave it.

Lord Townshend called their Lordships' attention to the question, from which, he said, they had wandered; the question being, whether the Council, who had been more than seven hours at their Lordships' bar, and who had pleaded themselves as fatigued, should be permitted to withdraw, when, by way of relieving them, their Lordships had kept them another hour, without their being any more thought of than a couple of hackney coach-horses. Lord Townshend then adverted to the Ordinance, after which, he requested their Lordships to determine whether the Council should proceed.

Lord Fitzwilliam said, he was happy to hear the noble Earl (Earl Temple) deny that there was any truth in the rumours which had been circulated.

Lord Temple begged to be understood, that he had not said any thing to that point, either one way or the other, nor, as he had before observed, did he intend to say any thing, till some charge was stated, being no ways accountable for whifpers or rumours.

Lord Fitzwilliam said he would inform him what the report was; but as he was proceeding, Lord Temple desired the noble Lord's words might be taken down, upon which Lord Carlisle spoke to order; his Lordship observed, that whenever a noble Lord's words were taken down, it was customary for all below the bar to withdraw, which was accordingly done. In about half an hour the House divided on the question of adjournment, when there appeared

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Majority against the Duke of Portland, 8.
Adjourned then at one o'clock in the morning, to one at noon of the same day, and ordered the Lords to be summoned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, December 15.

Several members attended, when Mr Hasel, first clerk of the House, acquainted them that Mrs Cornwall, the Speaker's mother, being dead, Mr Speaker desired him to request the House would excuse his absence for a couple of days. The House then adjourned to Wednesday.

From the London Papers, Dec. 16.

Petersburg, Oct. 30. Prince Potemkin, who appeared so well recovered of his distemper, as to be able to make small journeys, has, it is said, had a relapse, which appears more dangerous than the former illness, which he was thought to have escaped.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences has met with a new loss by the death of Muller, Counsellor of State, Historiographer for the foreign department, Knight of the Order of St Vladimir, who departed this life at Moscow, on the 22d of this month. He was born at Hertford, Oct. 18, 1705.

West Prussia, Nov. 15. The dispatches expected from Russia, which it was said, would decide the resolutions of the city of Dantzick, are arrived there, but nothing definitive has been determined upon, notwithstanding the Magistrates have been repeatedly assembled: The Prussians on their part connive at the entry of provisions into the city, so that they may hold out a long time; but the suburbs and the Dantzick territory without the town suffer very much, as they are obliged to furnish the Prussian troops with every thing. This affair, it is thought, can end no otherways, than by the Dantzickers giving way to the desires of the Court of Berlin.

Paris, Dec. 4. The success which attended the experiment of Mess. Charles and Robert, has induced a person from Lyons to open a subscription to raise 200 louis-d'ors, which sum is to be placed in confidential hands, till the said person has performed what he engages to do, which is, to pass the Seine on foot, walking upon the water as if he was on shore; he is to cross sixteen times, running with greater rapidity than a horse can gallop over the Pont Neuf; the projector of this scheme says, he will not wet his feet any more than if he walked on a pavement.

The alterations in the finances are thus settled: The King is to chuse the seven Masters of Requests, who are to be nominated Commissioners in the different revenue departments in which they are to act.

The trial of the Comte de Grasse, according to a new order, engages at present the attention of the Court-martial. The Marshal de Castries hath demonstrated, it is said, to the Council of State, the necessity of prosecuting that affair, to acquit or punish the accused. The reasons of the Minister are, that if no definitive judgment takes place on the combat or defection of the 12th of April, if all the parties are dismissed without sufficient reasons for acquitting or punishing them, that state of uncertainty in which they may be left, might afford to the subordinate officers of M. le Bailli de Suffren, proper subterfuges to screen them from the proof of their disobedience, and consequently, on their return, from the infliction of the punishments which the nature of their offences renders inevitable.

Paris, Dec. 5. The merchants of Languedoc have obtained permission to open salt mines in the neighborhood of Certe, for the sole purpose of furnishing the Americans with that commodity.

Verfailles, Dec. 7. Mademoiselle died here on the 5th of this month, at half past nine in the evening, aged seven years and three months. Her corpse was removed next morning to the Palace of Trianon, from whence it will be carried to the Abbey of St Denis for interment. In consequence of the death of this Princess, the Court will go into mourning on the 9th of this month, for twenty-one days.

L O N D O N .

Nothing can be more falacious and absurd than the reports which have been so confidently circulated this day, that the Administration, in consequence of last night's division in the Upper House, had determined to wait upon his Majesty tomorrow at St James's, and to present to him the seals of their respective employments. Our esteem for Mr Fox would be very materially diminished indeed, if he were to become so mean an apostate to the fundamental doctrine of Whiggism, namely, that the House of Commons is the most important branch of the Legislature, as to relinquish the situation to which that House had recommended him, and in which it still continued to support him, by the uncommon majority of upwards of two to one. The firmness of his past conduct supplies no reason for such an apprehension. We can venture, therefore, to preface very confidently, that such a measure of immodesty and apostasy will never proceed from a man of his undoubted vigour and consistency. It was not by the assistance of a few Bed-chamber Lords, or the Bench of Bishops, that he attained the high situation which he now holds in his Majesty's Councils. The House of Commons, the representatives of the general body of the community, were his friends; and if he quits their service till either the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, or the declared voice of that Assembly which raised him there, compel him to it, he will forsake that spirit, and that inviolable attachment to the Whig principles of the country, which have hitherto been the leading and most valuable parts of his character. For these reasons, which we cannot help considering as almost tantamount to a direct authority for such a declaration, we dare to pledge ourselves, that the rumours of the intended resignation are entirely premature, and without the least foundation either in fact or probability. *Ex. Chron.*

The Prince of Wales gave his first vote this morning, and in his first vote he was left in a minority. It was a question agitated in the select circle of his friends, whether he should

not speak on the India bill, of which he most warmly approves, but it was determined that he should not speak.

Lord Derby, during Lord Abingdon's speech, at the time when he mentioned the name of Fox, arose to call his Lordship to order. The noble Lord, he said, plumed himself upon his knowledge of the constitution, but he must tell the noble Lord, that he was violently transgressing order, in mentioning the name of any member of the other House. The bill moved for to be read was not to be considered as a bill coming from Charles James Fox, or from any other individual, but as coming from the House of Commons, from the representatives of the people at large and as such should be treated with decency and propriety. His Lordship was remarkably warm.

The Duke of Manchester seconded the objection of the noble Earl. He recommended coolness and fair investigation—A strict adherence to the object of the bill before the House, and not originating with this or that man.

Earl Temple supported the Earl of Abingdon.—His Lordship spoke largely of the constitutional knowledge of the noble Earl, and insisted that he had a right, and was strictly orderly in mentioning Mr Fox's name, or the name of any member of the other House.

Lord Sandwich declared that he should give Lord Abingdon's motion his most hearty negative, because it went to defeat the very intention of the House, and disannul the right of Parliament, by placing in the twelve judges the whole power of their Lordships.

The question of this morning does not imply that Ministry will lose the bill. It looks ominous indeed! but it was only a question of adjournment for one day.

We understand the House of Commons mean to take up the topic of the *rumour*, and should not wonder if they moved an impeachment.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, during the time of ascension of Messrs. Charles and Roberts aristocratic car at Paris, was on the Pont Royale, when the concourse of people was so great, that his Highness was very much incommoded, and indeed in a dangerous situation: The danger increasing every moment, he at length cried out, *I am brother to the King of England!* upon which a French soldier who was near, immediately came to his assistance, and conducted his Royal Highness safe from the crowd.—A remarkable trait of French politeness here follows: The Duke offered his purse to his preserver, by whom he was answered, "*I am a French soldier, and cannot accept it, but am happy in having had the honour of preserving the life of a brother of the King of England.*"

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Dec. 13.

"Wednesday, at a Court of Common Council, Richard Burke, Esq; brother to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, Esq; was chosen Recorder of this city, in the room of the late Right Hon. Lord Althorpe."

OLD-BAILEY INTELLIGENCE.

AT the opening of the Court on Saturday, Captain Kenneth Mackenzie was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of one Mackenzie, a soldier, by blowing him off from the mouth of a cannon, on the coast of Africa.

An affidavit of the prisoner's was then read, stating the absence of some material witnesses; whom he expected to be in England in April next, and without whose testimony he could not safely proceed to trial. The affidavit also stated, that his papers were seized soon after the affair with which he stood charged, and that he had given due notice to the proper board to produce them, which they had not done. On these two grounds, Mr Silvester, his counsel, moved to have the trial put off till April next. The Solicitor of the Treasury (who prosecuted) attended, and before the Court would determine on the case, the affidavits were sent to the Attorney-General, to know if he had any objection to the trial being put off. On the Solicitor's return, he informed the Court, that the Attorney-General had no objection to putting off the trial till next session, when the Court confessed, but observed, that they could not put it off any longer than the next session, but that the prisoner might then again apply, and shew reasonable cause to that Court why the trial should then be put off. This matter therefore stands over on the above grounds, on the side of the Crown and the prisoner, without prejudice to either, till the next session.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 8937 was drawn a prize of 20 l.; and being the first-drawn ticket, is entitled to 3000 l. exclusive of the 20 l.

No. 45,552, a prize of 10,000 l.

No. 33,770, 41,178, prizes of 1000 l.

No. 11,877, 18,787, 10,931, 27,864, 13,976, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 34,702, 4466, 18,133, 36,951, 24,850, 18,783, 13,370, 5006, 2678, 22,511.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 6165 was drawn a prize of 2000 l.

No. 5191, 30,933, prizes of 500 l.

No. 26,944, 37,328, 12,051, 6170, 42,262, 27,229, 33,611, 45,039, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 44,744, 13,406, 16,223, 46,533, 23,306, 29,591, 36,987, 13,889, 10,043, 3261.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 16.

Bank Stock, 113½	India Stock, shut.
3 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73½ a ½	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. Ann. 1793, 73½ a ½	India Bonds, 70 a 80 disc.
3 per cent. Ann. 1800, 58 a 57½ op.	Exchequer Bills, 6 disc.
3 per cent. red. 57½ a ½	Navy Bills, 16 disc.
3 per cent. 1826, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 58½ a ½
Long Ann. shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
Short Ann. 1778, —	Light Long Ann. —
South Sea Stock, —	Uranium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets 18 l. to s. morn
Ditto New Ann. 57½	Prizes, 2½ disc.
Ditto 1753, —	

WIND AT DEAL.
Dec. 15. S. W.

EDINBURGH.
Extract of letter from London, Dec. 16.

The House of Lords having met, agreeable to their adjournment of yesterday, at half an hour past four o'clock. Mr Ramsay was heard further in behalf of the Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, against the bill for vesting their affairs in the hands of certain Commissioners. The learned counsel proceeded to read divers extracts from various books, produced by the proper officers, tending to show that the mode of government in India was not that kind of legislation to generally spoken of, but a well-regulated system of politics. After going through this, which took up a space of an hour and a half, Mr Ramsay stated, that he meant to have supported what he had represented, by *parole* evidence, but that there would not be sufficient time for it: He would therefore conclude by laying before their Lordships an estimate of the Company's affairs, which having done, the learned counsel withdrew.

Mr Dallas followed next, also as counsel for the same bo-

dy of clients, and went over pretty much the same ground in opposing the bill as had been used by him at the bar of the House of Commons. The learned gentleman was up about an hour, but touched upon no new observation, excepting that of remarking, that there was but one crime imputed to the Company in the preamble of the bill, namely, that the Court of Directors had voted the recall of Mr Hastings, Governor of Bengal, but that the Court of Proprietors had undone it, but in doing so, the learned counsel argued, that they had been no more to blame than the House of Lords would be were their Lordships to throw out the bill they had received from the Commons. The Court of Directors, he said, had a right to put a stop to the effect of a resolution of the Court of Proprietors, and if they did not exercise it, such a power in them would be of no use. He contended, that if there ever was a time for taking away the charter of the Company, it ought to have been done in the year 1781, when the Company were made to pay a valuable consideration for renewing their charter. Mr Dallas paid many compliments on the conduct of Mr Hastings, which he placed in the strongest points of view, equally to his own credit and the interest of the Company, and prayed their Lordships interposition against the bill passing into a law.

Mr Hardinge then addressed their Lordships in behalf of the Court of Directors. The learned Gentleman began a most excellent speech, replete with argument, reason, wit, satire, and humour, by observing, that the bill in question was of the utmost importance, and that its fate would determine whether this country was any longer in a state of freedom or not. For his part, he did not perceive any crime in the preamble of the bill recited. His argument went to state, that if the bill passed into a law, it would increase the influence of the Ministry, and not that of the Crown, as it was fair to argue, that Ministers could appoint their friends to all the lucrative offices in their gift. He did not mean to give the House any cause for thinking he wished to treat the bill ludicrously, but he could not help observing, that it was *ridiculous* upon the very face of it, as the bill, having determined that four and twenty Directors were insufficient, and that the Company who were in bankrupt state through them, proceeded to put their affairs in the hands of seven Supreme Council, who being thought too great politicians, to understand any thing of commerce, nine *subis* were appointed to manage all commercial concerns, but those nine *subis* were at the same time, to be under the immediate control of the seven supreme council, to be merely their cyphers, and to do only as they were bid to do by them. The learned Gentleman dealt out a great deal of wit at the expense of Sir Henry Fletcher, and Mr Gregory, two of the old Directors, and the only two of them, he said, that had been thought virtuous enough to be made members of the Supreme Council. He fancied he saw them, he continued, at the west end of the town, like angels with wings extended, but that in the East, their cloven feet had been long observed. He proceeded to pay many handsome compliments to the Supreme Council, and particularly to Mr Montague, the Deputy Governor, whom he lived in the habits of friendship with, but that notwithstanding, he thought the bill of such a nature, as that it lodged power in hands too great to be entrusted to any individuals, and especially, as the successors of the present Supreme Council might not possess their integrity. Mr Hardinge contended, that a little wholesome physic might have restored the Company, and that there was no occasion for annihilating them. He took a very extensive view of the nature of charters, and in a strain of irony truly admirable in its conception, and poignant in its application, took notice, that it had been said, that a charter had been represented in the House of Commons as a piece of parchment with a seal dangling at the end of it, alluding to the speech of a certain learned Gentleman, but he *wisshed*, he said, that such a definition of a charter had been given, as we had at this time; an Attorney General that would have treated such a language with proper contempt. Mr Hastings he complimented as a most able man, and said that he was indeed the *Ghatham* of the East. The learned Gentleman continued about an hour and a half, and concluded by calling upon their Lordships to throw out the bill.

Mr Plomer followed Mr Hardinge also in behalf of the Directors, and in a speech of about an hour and an half, went into a variety of arguments, to show the impolicy and injustice of the bill, which he described as a bill of pains and penalties, and particularly reprobated the appointment of nine Directors to manage the commercial affairs of the Company, who were to be controlled by seven men, who knew nothing of commerce, and asked what merchant would risk his property on such terms?

The Council having concluded at half past nine o'clock, Earl Mansfield rose (a private conversation having been held while the Counsel were at the bar) and moved, "*that this House do adjourn*"; and their Lordships immediately adjourned till to-morrow.

On account of the death of the Speaker's mother, the House of Commons did not meet this day.

In the division in the Lords on Monday, upon the motion of adjournment by the Duke of Chandos, the Prince of Wales, Earl of Mansfield, Viscount Stormont, and Lord Thurlow, went together, and divided for the adjournment, from which it was suspected, that these Personages were against the bill; but the fact is, the greater part of the House were tired out, and wished for a respite. It is, however, not certain which way the Earl of Mansfield and Viscount Stormont will vote.

Last night, died here, Miss Anne Murray, daughter of the deceased Alexander Murray of Cringletie, Esq; It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this as a sufficient notification of her death.

Died at Old Montrose, last Sunday, James Mill, Esq; of Old Montrose.

This day, the Court of Session rose for the Christmas holidays, and adjourned till Tuesday the 13th of January next, when they will again meet for the dispatch of business.

Arrived the Mary, Boyd, from the Bay of Honduras, in Clyde, from whence she sailed the 12th of September. By Captain Boyd we learn, that no traders had then resorted thither, and that the coast and quays were in the most unfertile state.—Little mahogany was to be found cut; and by the vigilance of the Spanish cruisers, he imagines, that that will be prevented, and new settlers molested for some considerable time. Captain Boyd was permitted, by giving money to two guarda costas, to load his vessel from what he could pick up of that mahogany which had been formerly cut.

Wednesday, there was a very numerous meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, established by Royal charter, in Glasgow, when, we hear, among

a variety of other matters which came before them, it was unanimously resolved, by that respectable body, that the utmost exertions should be used to investigate the means most likely to prevent the ruinous practice of illicit trade, particularly with regard to clandestine importation of tobacco and other goods, which has prevailed to such an alarming degree of late, and has proved so injurious to the fair trader, and to the revenue: And that they should report what occurred to them to the proper boards for the information of the Committee of the House of Commons.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.
HOUSE OF LORDS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

Mutiny bill read a third time, and passed.

Brewers bill passed.

Admiralty bill continued for to-morrow.

William Corbet, editor of the *Volunteers Journal*, appeared at the bar. He was asked from whence he had taken an erroneous state of the debate on Monday the 8th instant, and answered, from the *Volunteer Evening Post* of the preceding night; upon which Lord Mountmore said, that he had understood that paper to be under the influence of a great dictator in another kingdom; that it was a new artifice to make men of acknowledged value, and incorruptible and tried integrity, who had the wit, and the ability to serve them, talk nonsense in the papers, and depreciate their services, and lessen public confidence in them, by making them talk like drivellers; that it was a new trick to cheat the public out of their confidence in men who had no other view than the public good, and were above putting public opinion to sale and to auction. That he knew those little arts to have been made use of from low and insidious motives against him; that these were the little artifices of the present virtuous confederacy in another kingdom, and the paitry feavry tricks of modern Catalines.

Lord Carysfort thought the printer of the *Volunteer Evening Post* was the aggressor, and should be censured.—Mr Corbet was dismissed.

The bill from the Commons against bribery read a first time, after which the House adjourned.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 19.

Wheat	20s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	17s. 0d.
Barley	18 3	16 6	15 0
Oats	14 4	12 6	11 0
Pease	12 6	11 0	10 0

SCOT'S MANUFACTURED HOSIERY.
WILLIAM COULTER, facing the Cross Well, High Street, Edinburgh, recommends his present stock, chiefly of his own manufacture, as the completest, and of a superior quality to what is generally offered to sale,—consisting of

Mens silk hose, from 7s. to 15s. a-pair	Mens ribbed thread and cotton ditto, from 3s. to very best at 5s. 6d.
Ladies ditto, from 5s. 6d. to 12s. a-pair	Mens plain and ribbed worsted hose, from 1s. to 2s. a-pair
Ladies thread and cotton hose, from 2s. to extra superfine at 6s. 6d. and with silk clocks to 6s.	Boys and girls hose, every kind
Mens plain thread ditto, 2s. to 5s. 6d.	Elegant fancy silk purses
Mens plain cotton ditto, 2s. 6d. to 5s.	Silk and worsted breeches pieces
	Night-caps, foot-lucks, gloves, and every article in the hosiery trade.

W. Coulter hopes, his endeavours to establish this very useful manufacture upon a respectable footing in Scotland will procure him the countenance and support of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, which he shall study to merit, by manufacturing goods of a superior quality, and selling them upon the very lowest terms.

Stockings made to any size upon a few days notice.

Wanted, six Sober Hands to work Ribbed Frames.

RUSSIAN GOODS.
PETER AND FRANCIS FORRESTER AND COMPANY are selling, on the very lowest terms, at the Russia Warehouse within the Exchange, Edinburgh,

Bleached Russia Sheetting, 5-4ths.	Brown Russia Sheetting, 5-4ths.
Half bleached ditto, 5-4ths.	Brown ditto, 6-4ths.
Bleached Duck, 28 inches.	Brown Sheetting, very strong for servants.
Bleached Tweels.	Broad Diaper.
Brown ditto.	Narrow ditto.
Died Tweels for servants frocks, &c.	Great choice of fine gray and spotted For Linings.
Printed Linens.	
Printed Bed-covers.	

Wine Rubbers, and some very old Russia Soap.

And at their Timber Yard in Leith, a good assortment of Peterburgh and Gottenburgh Plank, from inch and half to two and a half inches, and from 12 to 20 feet long; a large flock of Battens; also, a good assortment of Pipe, Hoghead, and Dantrick Barrel Staves; also, a good choice of Russia Iron, from two to three inches.

COAL TO BE LET.
FOUR LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to the 6th of October 1784.

The LEVEL-FREE COLLIERY of BLAIRINGONE, and the adjoining Coal in the lands of Easter Dolerbeg, all belonging to his Grace the Duke of Atholl, situated along the water of Devon, at the west corner of the county of Fife, being about six computed miles from Dunfermline, Kinross, Dumbane, Stirling; still at less distance from Alloa and Clackmannan, and the nearest colliery, for supplying Strath-eam, and other populous parts of the country. A very extensive file may be expected.

Offers may adapt their proposals to the different ways in which they would incline to work the coal, and proportion the rent.—Proposals may be transmitted to Commissary Bisset, Dundee, or George Farquhar writer, Edinburgh, who will show a drawing of the coal, and inform as to further particulars.—Proposals shall be kept secret if desired.

JUDICIAL SALE.
OF HOUSES AND A FACTORY IN GLASGOW.
TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New-Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 9th day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The whole HERITABLE SUBJECTS lying above the Cross of Glasgow, which belonged to the deceased Andrew Ayton, Esq; Merchant and late Provost of Glasgow, and to Messrs. A. ton, Blackburn, and Colvill, proprietors of the Hairlem Linn and Dying Manufactories.

Lot I.
That large DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of four stories and garrets, which was formerly possessed by Provost Ayton, and now by Andrew Blackburn merchant in Glasgow, with the large area around the same.

This house is in good repair, stands in a good situation near the College Garden, and is fit for accommodating a large family.

The proven value of this lot is L. 3820 0 0

Lot II.
The whole HOUSES and AREA, lately possessed by Messrs. Ayton, Blackburn, and Colvill, partners of the Hairlem Linn and Dying Manufactories, and extremely well adapted for carrying on business of that kind, comprehending the Dwelling House possessed by Mr William Gardner, with the ware-houses, yarn-room, heckling-house, weaving, and Dying factories, &c. The stable, hay-loft, and cellars, which were formerly possessed along with the subjects in the first lot, are to be sold along with the subjects in this second lot; at the upset price of 785 l. Sterling.

Copies of the articles of roup, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, Depute Clerk of Session, and any other information may be got, by applying to William Dick writer to the subject, or Claud Marshall writer in Glasgow.

Edin. Dec. 28. 1783.
By John Pringle, Esq; Sheriff-depute of Stirling and
Clackmannan.

THE Heritors and Proprietors of Coal, of the County of Clackmannan, are requested to meet at Clackmannan, on Monday the 29th inst.; and those of the County of Stirling to meet at Stirling on Tuesday the 30th inst.; to take under consideration, a Letter from the General Meeting of Land and Coal Owners and Traders in Scotland, relative to an application proposed to be made to Parliament, and to the Treasury, and in which these Counties are very materially interested.

To the Heritors and Proprietors of Coal in the COUNTY OF FIFE.

THE Sheriff-Depute of the County of Fife, having been requested by the Chairman of the General Meeting of Land and Coal-owners, to lay before the county an application intended to be made to Parliament, for ascertaining the boundaries of the navigable rivers and friths within Scotland from the open sea; and for regulating the fees and duties exacted for vessels navigating on fish rivers and friths:—The Sheriff, hereby intimates, that a meeting will be held at Cupar on Monday the 29th December current, for taking into consideration, the propriety of the above application, and the attendance of Landholders and Proprietors of coal within the County, is requested on the above occasion.

NOTICE

THOSE who are indebted to the deceased Mr JAMES SMITH late baker in Edinburgh, are hereby desired to make immediate payment of the sums due by them to Andrew Steele writer, Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, who has powers to discharge the same:—To whom also those who have claims upon Mr Smith are required to apply without delay for payment.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of MARGARET MITCHELL, Relict of the deceased CHARLES KENNY, Jun. some time Shipmaster in Arbroath. **THESE** are requiring the said Creditors to lodge exact notes of their debts, with oaths on the verity thereon, in the hands of Robert Mylde, writer in Arbroath, on or before the 1st day of April next; with certification, that such as fail to do so, will be struck off from any share of his effects, and a division thereof will then take place.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE M'CREE of Pitcon, merchant in Ayr.

THAT upon the application of Mess Douglas, Heron, and Company, late bankers in Ayr, and their factor and manager, creditors to the said George M'Cree, the Lords of Council and Session did, upon the 20th day of December current, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said George M'Cree, and appointed his creditors to meet at Ayr, within the house of Robert Wharton vintner there, on Saturday the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to their naming an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate, in terms of the late bankrupt act.

Of which, interlocutor and appointment this public notice is given, that all having interest may attend.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ARCHIBALD MACAUSLANE Merchant and Drover in Kirkcaldy, of Kilmacree, near Dumbarton.

THAT the Lords of Session, upon the 19th December current, in consequence of an application made to them in the name of the said Archibald Macaustlane, with the concurrence of Alexander Macaustlane tenant in Kirkcaldy, one of his creditors, sequestrated the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Macaustlane, and appointed his creditors to meet at the house of Walter Bain in Drumfry, upon the 31st day of December current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon the sequestrated estate, in terms of the Statute.

This public notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said Archibald Macaustlane, as directed by the Statute, and the order of Court.

ALEX. MACAUSLANE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UPON the application of ARCHIBALD GRAHAMES cashier to Sir James Maxwell of Pollock, Baronet, James Ritchie, Esq; and Company bankers in Glasgow, and others creditors or Buchanan's, Haffie, and Company merchants in Glasgow, and of Robert Haffie, Andrew Buchanan senior, James Jamieson, and William Buchanan, all merchants in Glasgow, James Buchanan late of Drampeller, Richard Cameron of Camtyne, John Lang and John Lindsay both merchants in Glasgow, and Henry Galloway late merchant in Stirling, and the now deceased Walter Brock merchant in Glasgow, all partners of the said Company of Buchanan's, Haffie, and Co. the Lords of Council and Session were pleased, upon the 17th of December 1783, to sequestrate the whole estate real and personal, of the said Buchanan's, Haffie and Company, wherever situated, to appoint their creditors to meet in Patrick Heron's inn keeper in Glasgow, upon the 30th of December current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to make an interim factor, to grant commission to the Sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire or his substitute, and failing them, to any of the Magistrates of Glasgow to attend said Meeting, to receive the grounds of debt, to be produced by the creditors with their oaths thereon, and for the other purposes expressed in the Statute; and to ordain the said sequestration to be intimated in the Caledonian Mercury, and Edinburgh Evening Courant.

In obedience to this interlocutor, the present intimation is given, of which the creditors of the said Buchanan's, Haffie, and Company, and of the said Robert Haffie, Andrew Buchanan senior, James Jamieson, William Buchanan, James Buchanan, John Lang, John Lindsay, Henry Galloway, and Walter Brock, all partners of the foreclosed Company, and all concerned are hereby requested to take notice.

To be LET for Nineteen Years and a Life,
SEVERAL Grats and Muir Grounds at Levenside, near Dumbarton, particularly the Stearoch Inclosure, the Head-dykes Inclosure, the Muirloch Inclosures, and Spouts.
For particulars, apply to Lord Stonefield.
Archibald Mackellar at Levenside will show the premises.



AT LONDON, THE LEITH PACKET, JOHN THOMSON Master.

IS loading at Hawley's Wharf, above the Hermitage, for Leith, and places adjacent; will sail the 27th instant, wind and weather serving.

This vessel has good accommodation for passengers, and the time of sailing carefully attended to.

The Master to be spoke with at Change, in Change hours, or the New England Coffeehouse, behind the Exchange. Mornings and evenings on board, or Hawley and Downe for the master.



For Inverness, Findhorn, Fort-George, and Cromarty, The Sloop THREE FRIENDS, WILLIAM CHALMERS Master.

Lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will be clear to sail the 22d current, to be depended upon, wind and weather serving.

This vessel should have sailed some time ago, but was put under stop, owing to the misconduct of the former Master and crew, which being unforeseen, it is hoped that all concerned will readily excuse the unavoidable delay, as they may depend upon having every attention paid to their interest.

For freight or passage, apply to John Watson, Leith, or the Master on board.

N. B. The Peggie, Captain M'Laren, being arrived, will take the birth so soon as the Three Friends sails.

WHEREAS there is the greatest reason to believe, that THOMAS MORTON, stocking-maker in Glasgow, is concerned, art or part, in the late Forgery upon the Twenty Shillings Notes of the Aberdeen Banking Company, he having been detected, along with David Steen, also stocking-maker in Glasgow, in uttering these Forged Notes; but though Steven was secured, Morton somehow made his escape, and has not since been heard of.—The Aberdeen Banking Company hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS to any person or persons who shall inform where the said Thomas Morton is lurking, that he may be incarcerated in any of his Majesty's prisons; to be paid by the Company's cashier, upon conviction of the said Thomas Morton, who is by birth an Irishman, and has the Irish accent, though not to any great degree, having been much in Scotland. He is about 24 years of age, of a fair red complexion, a little freckled, and a very comely well looking young man, about 6 feet high. He has a blue mark, about the size of a wafer, on the inside of his left arm, immediately above the wrist, which is concealed by his shirt; this he was born with. He gave out that he had been a lieutenant in one of the Volunteer Corps in Ireland, and that he was born about 12 miles from Londonderry. When he left his master's house in Glasgow, he had on a blue duffle coat, which had been originally a great coat, a clouded brown vest with two rows of white metal buttons on it, and striped velvet breeches, and a round hat. He has long hair, tied behind.

BROKE PRISON.

WHEREAS, on Tuesday the ninth current, betwixt three and five o'clock in the morning, HUGH CHISHOLM, late Chelsea pensioner in Inverness, and confined within the tollbooth thereof, under sentence of death, made his escape by breaking said prison, it is recommended to all officers of the law, and others, at the sea-port towns, to exert their endeavours to detect and apprehend the said Hugh Chisholm, who is about five feet ten inches high, straight made, of a fallow complexion, much marked with the small-pox, long brown hair, generally tied with a long ribbon, bristled forward in his appearance; was corporal of grenadiers in the 40th regiment; wants the top of the thumb and first finger of his left hand, and speaks with the Irish accent.

The Magistrates do hereby offer a reward of TWENTY GUINEAS to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Hugh Chisholm within any of his Majesty's jails within the kingdom of Great Britain; to be paid at the Town Clerk's office at Inverness, upon proper certificates being lodged of the said Hugh Chisholm's being so secured. And, as from a pre-conception taken by the Magistrates, it appears, that numbers were aiding and assisting the said Hugh Chisholm in making his escape, any person who shall discover these accomplices, will be properly rewarded, and may depend upon due secrecy.

The SHERIFF DEPUTE of the County of Inverness does also hereby offer a like reward of TWENTY GUINEAS, to be paid upon Hugh Chisholm's being apprehended and secured, as before mentioned.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, being the third story of Anderson's land, situated at the foot of the Royal Bank Close, consisting of seven fire-rooms, with closets, kitchen, garrets, and other conveniences, as lately possessed by Mr Thomas Belcher, at the yearly rent of 30 l. Sterling.

As also, a SHOP in the Parliament Close, possessed by Patrick Anderson Bookbinder, at the yearly rent of 15 l. Sterling.

Apply to William Wilson writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

By Adjournment.

TO BE SOLD by Public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th day of December current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

That DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, lying at the well end of the City Guard, Edinburgh, in the Clamshell Turnpike, presently possessed by J. Pyt engraver, at the yearly rent of 6 l. Sterling. This house is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, upon the old plan, and the premium paid up.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of James Gray, Scale-shafts, Flesh-market Close, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

TO BE SOLD by Public roup and sale within the house of Mr Ettles vintner in Inverness, upon Tuesday the 20th of January 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

That large DWELLING-HOUSE, situated on the west side of the river Ness (commonly called the Blue House), with the garden and pertinents thereto belonging.

The articles of sale and inventory of the title deeds, are in the hands of Mr Duncan Grant, writer in Inverness, and copies thereof may be had by applying to Lachlan Duff writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 29th instant, between the hours of six and seven in the evening.

THAT new-built Tenement of LAND, lying in the middle of Todrick's Wynd, belonging to Alexander Weir painter, St James's Square, consisting of nine dwelling-houses, all cheerful and neatly finished, and very convenient for accommodating small families; renting from three guineas to seven guineas per annum. The upper flat consists of a dining-room, parlour, two bed-rooms, three bed-closets, kitchen, garrets, and other conveniences; and on the top, there is a small green-house, a grotto, and an elegant obelisk, which commands a most agreeable prospect of the mouth of the Frith, North Berwick Law, the Islands, Arthur's Seat, and the country to the south and west. Which last-mentioned house and pertinents the purchaser may have immediate access to, as it was in the possession of the proprietor till Whitunday last, and never set to a tenant.

The above subjects will be sold either jointly or separately, as purchasers shall incline.

The title-deeds are clear, and in the hands of George Cairncross writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain for the whole or any part of the subjects; and for further particulars intending purchasers may apply to the proprietor, or the said George Cairncross.

PRICE FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday 14th January 1784.
By authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th of January 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late writer in Edinburgh.

The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFOOD, alias SOUTH-FIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dumfriesshire, and Sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-24ths.

Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0

And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6. 1-12th.

The proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 254 10 11 7-24ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot, at the reduced price of 4,500 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute-clerk of session.

SOAP WORK AND UTENSILS.

TO BE SOLD by Public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 12th January, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, One Sixth Part of a Scotch Acre of GROUND or thereby, formerly part of the garden ground of the lands of Croftangry, lying within the parish of Canonry, and Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, with the whole HOUSES and BUILDINGS lately erected thereon by Boggie, Morrison, and Co. late soap boilers at Abbey-hill; and the whole Utensils and other Utensils in these buildings, used by that Company in their business of soap boiling.

The ground, houses, and utensils, may be seen any time before the sale by applying to Mr Swinton Wright, Abbey-hill; and an inventory of the particulars, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to Patrick Copland writer, at Durie's office, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 6th day of March 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

THE SUBJECTS FOLLOWING,

Which pertained to the deceased William Hay of Crawfordston, writer to the signet, and afterwards to James Hay of Crawfordston his Son, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of CRAWFURDSTON, including Kildrum, and Brattleston, Cleughside and Largmore, with the mills thereof, teinds and pertinents lying in the parish of Glencairn and shire of Dumfriesshire; also, the Lands of Little Stewarton, lying in the same parish and shire.

The yearly rent of the estate of Crawfordston, free of all deductions, is proven to be L. 204 18 3 7-24ths.

The rent of the Lands of Little Stewarton, after deducting School salary and a fifth part for teind, is proven to be 16 l. 11 s. 3 d. which the Lords have valued at 22 years purchase, or 364 l. 7 s. 6 d.

And the privilege of purchasing the free teind, being 3 l. 19 s. 9 d. is valued at 5 years purchase, L. 39 18 9

Upset price of 1st Lot,

L. 4892 8 9 8-24ths

Both the estate of Crawfordston, and the Lands of Little Stewarton, are held free of his Grace the Duke of Queensberry; the former for payment of 2 l. 10 s. Sterling, the latter for payment of an elufery duty. The teinds of the former, to which there is a complete right are valued. Both subjects stand rated in the Cess-books at 939 marks. They are pleasantly situated on the water of Cairn, within 14 miles of Dumfries, and 7 of Clovenfearn; contain upwards of 1600 Scots acres, all properly inclosed; and there are valuable woods and thriving plantations on different parts of the estate.

LOT II.

The Lands of CASTLEBANK, with the pertinents lying in the parish of Hoddam and shire of Dumfriesshire.

The rent of these Lands free after deducting sue duty and School salary, and laying aside a fifth part for teind, is

Which, at 23 years purchase, the Lord's price amounts to L. 2026 11 11 8-24ths

And the privilege of purchasing the free teinds, being 7 l. 6 s. 7 4-24ths, is rated at 5 years purchase, or 36 13 8-24ths

Upset price of Lot 2d,

L. 1063 5 4-24ths

These Lands hold feu of Sir Robert Herries, for payment of 4 l. Scots; they contain about 170 acres, and are a very improvable subject.

LOT III.

Two ENCLOSURES near the town of Annan, called Gars and SLAVERHILL, containing about 10 acres.

The free rent of these inclosures, after deducting 1 s. 5 8-24ths, was proportion of the cumulo feu duty payable to the town of Annan, for this and the subsequent lot, and after laying aside a fifth part for teind, to which there is no right, is proven to be 2 l. 4 s. 6 9-24ths, which free rent being valued at 23 years purchase, the upset price of the stock is, L. 574 11 3-24ths

And the privilege of purchasing the free teind, being 9 s. 1 2-24ths, is valued at 5 years purchase, amounting to 2 5 5 10-24ths

Upset price of Lot 3d,

L. 53 10 3 1-24ths

LOT IV.

A large Brick DWELLING HOUSE and STABLE, and the half of a large Brick Store-house, and vaulted Cellar, with a little Garden at the back of the Store-house, all lying within the Burgh of Annan.

The free rent of these houses, after deducting 3 s. 1 7-24ths, as a proportion of the cumulo feu duty, payable to the town of Annan, for this and the preceding Lot, amounts to L. 4 16 10 1-24ths

Which being valued at 10 years purchase, the upset price is L. 48 8 9 10-24ths

LOT V.

A part of the Lands called NEWINGTON or CHERRYHALL, consists of several Houses, Offices, and small Garden, with the Superiority of an acre of land, and feu-duties thereof, all lying near the Grange toll, in the parish of St Cuthberts, and shire of Edinburgh.

One of these houses which is presently possessed by Mrs Brown, consisting of six fire rooms, besides Kitchen and Cellars, and with the Garden, is rented at 13 l. The others are smaller, one being rented at 5 l. another at 3 l. 10.

The acre of Land of which the superiority is to be sold, is sowed out, one half to James Howie, and the other to John Breckinridge, for the yearly payment of 5 l. Sterling each.

The rent of the property subjects, after deducting a proportion of the feu-duty payable to Mr Crichton of Newington, Mr Hay's superior, is 18 l. 1 s. 9 d. which being valued at 15 years purchase, the upset price of these property subjects will be L. 108 10 6

And the feu-duty duties, after deducting a proportion of said feu-duty payable to Mr Crichton, amount to 8 l. 8 s. 3 d. which being valued at nineteen years purchase, the upset price is 159 16 9

Upset price of lot 5th,

L. 268 7 3

But, if more agreeable to offerers, these last mentioned subjects may be set up in three different lots thus.

Lot 1. To consist of the property subjects, upset price as above, L. 108 10 6

2. James Howie's feu ditto, 79 18 4 1/2

3. John Breckinridge ditto ditto, 79 18 4 1/2

LOT VI.

A HOUSE or LODGING, GARRET, and CELLAR, in the Meal-market of Edinburgh, presently possessed by Alexander MacDonald clerk to the signet.

The proven free rent of this house is 18 l. Sterling, which being valued at ten years purchase, the upset price will be 180 l.

LOT VII.

A HOUSE or LODGING, and Pertinents, in Gilsford's Close, Edinburgh, fronting the High-street, presently possessed by Mrs Hay. The proven rent of which is 20 l. and the upset price is fixed at ten years purchase, or 200 l.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, may be seen by applying to Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of session, or James Thomson writer to the signet; and plans of the estates, and copies of the articles, are also lodged with Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries.